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United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965. The most recent resolution concerning the Programme was adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1999 (resolution 54/102).[1]

2. By its resolution 54/102 of 9 December 1999, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 2000 and 2001 the activities specified in the report on the Programme that he had submitted at the fifty-fourth session (A/54/515). The Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote the Programme.

3. In paragraph 16 of resolution 54/102, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during 2000 and 2001 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years.

4. The present report covers the implementation of the Programme of Assistance during 2000-2001 in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (A/54/515). The report, inter alia, gives an account of the activities performed by the United Nations itself and of those in which the Organization has participated, as well as a description of contributions made by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

II. Implementation of the Programme during the biennium 2000-2001

A. Activities of the United Nations

1. Geneva International Law Seminar

5. The International Law Seminar held in Geneva[2] is for advanced students specializing in international law and for young professors or government officials dealing with questions of international law in the course of their work. The criteria applied in the selection of candidates are the individual qualifications of the applicants, including publications and linguistic ability in English or French; the usefulness of the seminar for their future career; and the adequate representation of males and females. The Seminar is intended for candidates mostly from developing countries.[3]

6. The thirty-sixth session of the International Law Seminar was held at the Palais des Nations from 10 to 28 July 2000 during the fifty-second session of the International Law Commission. Twenty-four candidates (16 males and 8 females) were selected and 24 participated in the 2000 Seminar. Participants were from Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Niger, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda and Venezuela. There was also a Palestinian participant.

7. The thirty-seventh session of the International Law Seminar was held at the Palais des Nations from 2 to 20 July 2001 during the fifty-third session of the Commission. Twenty-four candidates were selected (14 males and 10 females) and participated in the Seminar. Participants were from Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, New Zealand, Russia, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Viet Nam.

8. During the three weeks of each session of the Seminar, the participants attended the meetings of the International Law Commission and lectures delivered by members of the Commission, officials of the United Nations and international organizations at Geneva, as well as by experts from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

9. The Seminar is funded by voluntary contributions from Member States and through national fellowships awarded by Governments to their own nationals. Fellowships were made available to participants, in 2000, by the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Germany and Switzerland; and in 2001, by the Governments of Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. With the award of these fellowships, it was possible to achieve adequate

geographical representation of participants and to bring to the Seminar deserving candidates who would otherwise have been prevented from participating in the Seminar. For the 2000 session, full fellowships (travel and subsistence allowance) were awarded to 12 participants and partial fellowships (subsistence only) were given to 5 participants. For the 2001 session, full scholarships (travel and subsistence allowance) were awarded to 16 participants and partial fellowships (subsistence only) to 6 participants. Thus, of 831 participants, representing 150 nationalities, who have participated in the Seminar since its inception in 1965, fellowships have been awarded to 483 individuals.

10. At both sessions, the International Law Commission stressed the importance it attached to the Seminar, which enabled young lawyers, and especially those from developing countries, to familiarize themselves with the work of the Commission and the activities of the many international organizations that have their headquarters at Geneva. However, as the available funds have been exhausted, the Commission recommended that the General Assembly should once again appeal to States to make voluntary contributions needed to hold the Seminar in 2002 with as broad a participation as possible.

11. The Commission noted with satisfaction that in 2000 and 2001 comprehensive interpretation services had been made available to the Seminar and it expressed the hope that the same services would be provided for the next session despite existing financial constraints.

2. International Law Fellowship Programme

12. The International Law Fellowship Programme has been specifically developed to provide qualified mid-level government officials and university professors of international law from developing countries and countries in socio-economic transition an opportunity to update and deepen their knowledge of recent developments in international law; to enable them to acquire additional knowledge on the legal work of the United Nations and its associated bodies; to familiarize the participants of the programme with international legal issues, especially those questions of special interest to developing countries as well as to countries in transition; and to provide a platform for an intensive exchange and sharing of information with other practitioners of international law on legal problems of common interest and concern to the participants' respective countries and regions of the world.

13. The criteria applied in the selection of candidates are the following: the qualifications of individual applicants; the needs of their respective countries; the potential applicability in their normal fields of work of the benefits obtained from the fellowship; preference to candidates from countries whose nationals have not been awarded a fellowship in immediately preceding years; preference to the least developed among the developing countries and to those which have recently gained independence; adequate representation of males and females; and equitable geographical distribution.[4]

14. The Fellowship Programme is comprised of the following three schemes:

(a) Attendance for six weeks at the lectures at the Hague Academy of International Law and participation in the special seminars organized by the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR as in scheme (c) below, followed by a three-month practical training period in the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat or in the legal departments of the various United Nations bodies or specialized agencies;

(b) Attendance for six weeks at the lectures at the Hague Academy of International Law and participation in the special seminars organized by the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR as in scheme (c) below, and participation in the Geneva International Law Seminar, organized by the Office of Legal Affairs in conjunction with the annual session of the International Law Commission;

(c) Attendance for six weeks at the annual lectures in private and public international law at the Hague Academy of International Law and participation in the special lectures and seminars organized by the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR which are held at The Hague concurrently with the Academy's lectures.

15. However, in the past several years, owing to financial constraints, the participants in the Programme have been awarded fellowships only under scheme (c).

16. In paragraph 2 (a) of its resolution 54/102, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to award a number of international law fellowships in both 2000 and 2001, to be determined in the light of the overall resources for the Programme of Assistance and to be awarded at the request of Governments of developing countries.[5] On the basis of that resolution,

21 fellowships were awarded in 2000 and 18 fellowships in 2001.

17. Taking into account the limited budget available to the Programme, efforts have been made to reduce the cost of the Programme to the extent possible. To that end, with the approval of the Advisory Committee, the Programme as of 1998 became monolingual, rotating between English and French. The 2000 Programme was conducted in English; the 2001 Programme was conducted in French. The 2002 Programme will be conducted in English once again.

18. For the 2000 Fellowship Programme, 250 applications from 98 countries had been received by the closing date. The 21 fellows (13 females and 8 males) who were selected in 2000 were from the following countries: Argentina, Armenia, Cameroon, Cook Islands, El Salvador, Eritrea,[6] Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mongolia, Paraguay, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda,[6] Sierra Leone, Suriname, Nigeria,[7] Vanuatu and South Africa. In addition, 5 observers (3 females and 2 males) were selected to participate in the Programme, representing Japan, Kuwait, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone[8] and Sweden.

19. For the 2001 Fellowship Programme, 93 applications from 51 countries had been received by the closing date. The 18 fellows (8 females and 10 males) who were selected in 2001 were from the following countries: Albania, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Haiti, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Slovakia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Venezuela and Viet Nam. In addition, 3 observers (1 female and 2 males) were selected to participate in the Programme, representing France, Japan and Portugal.

20. In addition to a series of lectures on public international law given at the Hague Academy of International Law, the Fellowship comprised an intensive programme of seminars and complementary study visits organized by the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR for the benefit of the fellows.

21. In 2000, the Hague Academy courses on public international law included the following:[9] General Course: Perspective on Public International Law at the Turn of the Century: Unity of the International Legal Order (P-M. Depuy, Professor at the University of Paris II); Environment, Development and Resources (M. Bothe, Professor at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main, Germany), The Peacekeeping Role of International Organizations in the Twenty-first Century (H. Cassan, General Counsel to the Secretary-General of the International Organization of la Francophonie, Paris); The Future of the Protection of Human Rights in Peacetime and during Armed Conflicts (I. Fall, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, United Nations, New York); Applying International Law: Norms, Equity, Proportionality and Reasonableness (C. J. Greenwood, Professor at the London School of Economics and Political Science), Law of the Sea, New Issues and New Challenges (T. Scovazzi, Professor at the University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy); and International Law and International Relations Theory (A.-M. Slaughter, Professor at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America).

22. The 2000 special seminars organized by the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR covered the following topics: The Multilateral Trading System/Trade Resolution (Gabrielle Marceau, Legal Counsellor, World Trade Organization, Geneva); The Negotiation of International Legal Instruments (Roy Lee, Lecturer at Columbia University, New York); Dispute Settlement and Conflict Resolution (Valdimir Goryayev, Senior Political Officer, Department of Political Affairs, United Nations, New York); Law of International Watercourses (Eyal Benvenisti, Professor of Law, Hebrew University of Jerusalem); International Criminal Law (William Schabas, Irish Centre for Human Rights, National University of Ireland, Galway); International Investment Law (Christoph Schreurer, Professor of International Law and Relations, University of Salzburg, Austria); International Human Rights Law (Siegfried Wiessner, Professor of Law, St. Thomas University, Miami, United States); International Environmental Law (Laurence Boisson de Chazournes, Professor of Law, University of Geneva); International Refugee Law (Stéphane Jaquemet, Acting Chief, Promotion of Refugee Law Section, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva); Alternative Means of Dispute Settlement: The United Nations Compensation Commission and the Claims Resolution Tribunal (Andreas Jacovides, Ambassador, Special Adviser, Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations, New York); and International Humanitarian Law (Jean-Marie Henckaerts, Legal

Adviser, International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva).

23. In 2001, the Hague Academy courses in international law included the following: General Course: The Perplexities of Modern International Law (S. Rosenne, former Ambassador of Israel, Jerusalem); Recent Developments in the Codification of International Law (Y. Daudet, Professor at the University of Paris I); The International Legal Framework for Energy (A. A. Fatouros, Professor at the University of Athens); International protection of the Environment (Mrs. M. A. Fitzmaurice, Professor at Queen Mary & Westfield College, London); International Humanitarian Law Applicable to Non-international Armed Conflicts (D. Momtaz, Professor at the University of Tehran); Diplomatic Protection (H.E. G. Ress, Judge at the European Court of Human Rights, Strasbourg, France); and Relations between the United Nations and Regional Organizations in regard to Peacekeeping (U. Villani, Professor at the University of Bari, Italy).

24. The 2001 special seminars organized by the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR covered the following topics: Refugee Law (Stéphane Jaquemet, Acting Chief of Refugee Law Section, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva); The Law of Treaties (Luigi Condorelli, Professor at the University of Geneva); International Protection of Human Rights Law (Monica Pinto, Professor at the University of Buenos Aires); The Multilateral Trading System/Trade Dispute Resolution (Gabrielle Marceau, Legal Counsellor, World Trade Organization, Geneva); State Responsibility (Marina Spinedi, Professor at the University of Florence, Italy); Law of the Sea (H.E. Sompong Sucharitkul, Professor at Golden Gate University School of Law, San Francisco, United States); International Environmental Law (Mrs. Laurence Boisson de Chazournes, Professor at the University of Geneva); Intellectual Property Law (Denis Croze, Head of the Trademark Law Section, Division of Industrial Property Law, World Intellectual Property Organization, Geneva); International Humanitarian Law (Isabelle Kuntziger, Legal Adviser, International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva); The Law of International Watercourses (Mrs. Laurence Boisson de Chazournes, Professor at the University of Geneva); and International Criminal Law (Eric David, Professor at the University Libre of Brussels).

25. Under the Programme, introductory seminars were arranged in 2000 on the work of the International Court of Justice, as well as study visits to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the Hague Conference on Private International Law, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Iran-United States. Claims Tribunal and the Houses of Parliament of the Netherlands. In 2001, study visits were arranged to the International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

3. Regional courses

26. At the invitation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, in cooperation with UNITAR, organized a Regional Fellowship Programme in International Law for Countries from Central Asia and the Middle East, which was held at the Institute for Political and International Studies (IPIS) in Tehran from 20 November to 1 December 1999. The objective of the Programme was to enable qualified junior and mid-level government officials, lawyers and university professors from the countries of the region to acquire an up-to-date knowledge of the following topics of public international law with an emphasis on their relevance to the region: dispute settlement and conflict resolution, refugee law, developments in international criminal law, international trade, international protection of human rights, environmental law, international humanitarian law and regional cooperation. The Programme also aimed at enhancing regional cooperation and understanding in certain areas of public international law. IPIS and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran provided facilities for the training event. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also made financial contributions for travel expenses of the fellows and to the cost of training materials. Fellowships were awarded to 26 individuals from the following States: Azerbaijan, Egypt, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Yemen.

4. Activities of the Office of Legal Affairs

(a) Public international law and other activities

27. As in the past, the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, and in particular its Codification Division, continued to perform various functions connected with the goals of the Programme.

28. The Office, in cooperation with UNITAR, made the various arrangements relating to the general orientation of the Fellowship Programme in International Law, such as the selection of fellows and the lecturers for the Programme and arrangement for a regional course. Close consultations were maintained between the Codification Division and UNITAR so as to ensure the implementation of the guidelines for the Fellowship Programme, as approved by the General Assembly.

29. The Office of Legal Affairs received and assigned interns to participate in activities related to some of its projects.[10] The Office selects interns and arranges for the duration and type of their training and assigns them to projects in which an intern has a special interest. Interns bear all their own financial expenses.

30. Staff members of the Office of Legal Affairs, through arrangements made by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and interested organizations, have lectured at Headquarters on various aspects of international law and the law of international organizations to different audiences, including foreign office officials, parliamentarians, teachers and university students, as well as to members of governmental and non-governmental organizations.

31. Regarding the United Nations Audio-Visual Library in International Law, the Codification Division is continuing to catalogue the tapes received. An updated list of tapes is contained in the annex to the present report. The Library also has a web site on the United Nations home page: http://www.un.org/law/audio.htm. The lending policy implemented by the Library allows interested users to borrow up to five video/audiotapes for a period not to exceed eight weeks. Requests for materials should be submitted through the respective permanent missions to the United Nations; the form for making such requests is available at the web site indicated above.

32. The Codification Division also assists in the electronic dissemination of information regarding United Nations work on the codification and progressive development of international law, as well as on some aspects regarding its application. A summary of the activities of the Division is to be found in the international law section of the United Nations home page under "Codification of international law": www.un.org/law/lindex.htm. The Division also maintains web sites for the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly (www.un.org/law/cod/sixth/index.html), containing, inter alia, links to documents in all official languages and a summary of the activities of the Committee organized by session; the International Law Commission (www.un.org/law/ilc/index.htm), including the Commission's most recent reports, other documentation, as well as an online research guide; and the International Criminal Court (www.un.org/law/icc/index.html), containing up-to-date information as to the status of the Rome Statute and links to recent documentation. In addition, information and documentation links are available at the recently created web site of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 on international terrorism. The Division is also responsible for the web site of the United Nations Legal Counsel (www.un.org/law/counsel/info.htm) as well as the newly established web site containing information on technical assistance provided to States in legal matters (www.un.org/law/technical/technical.htm) and a new "portal" page providing links to other United Nations web sites containing legal information.

33. The web site of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea on the United Nations home page (www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm) now provides information on the status of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and related instruments, legal aspects of the marine environment, marine resources, activities of other organizations and bodies in the area of oceans and the law of the sea, relevant international and regional agreements, information on settlement of disputes, and extensive lists of documents and publications aimed at a better understanding of the legal regime as contained in the Law of the Sea Convention.

(b) Activities concerning the law of the sea and ocean affairs: the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship

34. The Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea contributes to the promotion and wider dissemination of international law, as well as to the acquisition of additional knowledge of the law of the sea, inter alia, by the annual award of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea.[11]

35. The fellowship provides an opportunity for fellows to advance in their chosen professions or vocations by expanding their knowledge and attaining a better understanding of and greater specialization in the fields of study related to the law of the sea and its implementation. The candidates for the fellowship must have a degree in law, marine science, political science, ocean management, administration of ports or in related disciplines. They must have at least five years of work-related experience.

36. The fellowship is awarded by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, on the recommendations of the Advisory Panel.[12]

37. The 15 universities and institutions participating in the programme are: Faculty of Law, University of Oxford, United Kingdom; Institute of Maritime Law, University of Southampton, United Kingdom; Research Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom; Netherlands Institute for the Law of the Sea, University of Utrecht, Netherlands; Max Planck Institute for Foreign Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg, Germany; Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva; Rhodes Academy of Oceans Law and Policy, Rhodes, Greece; Dalhousie Law School, Halifax, Canada; Centre for Oceans Law and Policy, University of Virginia, United States; Marine Policy Center, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Massachusetts, United States; School of Law, University of Georgia, United States; School of Law, University of Miami, United States; School of Law, University of Washington, Seattle, United States; William S. Richardson School of Law, University of Hawaii, United States; and Institute of International Studies, University of Chile, Santiago. Moreover, the Centre for Maritime Policy, University of Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia, has shown an interest in becoming a participating institution.

38. The annual award under the fellowship programme provides successful fellows with facilities for postgraduate study and research in the field of the law of the sea, its implementation and related marine affairs. They may do so at any of the participating universities which provide facilities for the successful candidates to pursue their academic research and studies for three to six months free of tuition. Thereafter they work as interns in the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea for a period of approximately three months.

39. The fellowship is publicized globally and applications are received in response to invitations extended through the offices of the resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme and through the United Nations information centres. The selection of candidates is subject to a two-stage process. The preliminary stage of review of the individual applications and nominations, which are received from Governments, governmental agencies, institutions and other bodies, is carried out by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea in cooperation with the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs, which draw up a shortlist of candidates. The shortlist is then evaluated by the High-level Advisory Panel. Fifteen annual awards have been made since 1986.

40. The fellowship provides for the cost of round-trip air travel of the successful fellow from his/her home country to the chosen university and thereafter to United Nations Headquarters in New York and back to his/her home country. An appropriate subsistence allowance is also granted to the fellow while at the university and during the internship period with the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea in New York, in accordance with the Organization's established rates for fellowships. Attempts have been made to fund the annual fellowships from the interest accrued under the fellowship fund. In the past several years, however, contributions have decreased precipitously and it has become necessary to draw upon capital in order to maintain the fellowship.

41. Annual awards have been offered to individuals from the following countries: Nepal (1986), United Republic of Tanzania (1987), Chile (1988), Trinidad and Tobago (1989),[13] Sao Tome and Principe (1990), Croatia (1991), Thailand (1992), Kenya (1993),[14] Cameroon and Seychelles (1994), Tonga (1995),

Indonesia (1996), Samoa (1997), Nigeria and Papua New Guinea (1998), Sri Lanka and Barbados (1999) and Kenya (2000).[15]

42. Owing to the high calibre of candidates who apply each year for the fellowship, the Advisory Panel, which evaluates the candidates, in 2000, requested the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, to explore the possibility of increasing the endowment so that the interest accrued therefrom would enable an award of more than one fellowship per year. It also urged that facilities provided by the participating universities should be used to the fullest and that every effort should be made to accommodate more than one fellow per year. It further encouraged the pre-selected candidates to apply directly to universities using the Fellowship Advisory Panel as a reference. In this connection, the Rhodes Academy of Oceans Law and Policy (Greece) for the past several years has invited applications for its programme from the finalists for the fellowship and has offered scholarships to some of them to participate in its annual summer courses on the law of the sea.

43. The Advisory Panel will meet in early December 2001 to recommend a candidate for the sixteenth annual award. Thereafter, the award will be announced by the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel.

44. Although the fellowship is limited in quantity, the qualitative impact of this programme can be enormous for the individual fellows and for their countries in view of the fact that, in many cases, the fellows are the sole decision makers in their respective countries in their field of responsibility.

(c) Activities concerning international trade law

45. The activities conducted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and its secretariat (International Trade Law Branch of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs) in connection with the Programme of Assistance are designed primarily to acquaint lawyers, government officials and scholars, particularly from developing countries, with the work of UNCITRAL and with the legal texts that have emanated from its work. In doing so, the secretariat has kept in mind the decision of the Commission at its fourteenth session, in 1981, that a major purpose of the training and assistance activities should be the promotion of texts that have been prepared by the Commission.[16]

46. The Commission, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 54/103 of 9 December 1999 and 55/151 of 12 December 2000, organized seminars and symposia in many developing countries with the objective of assisting them in adopting and implementing UNCITRAL texts. In addition, members of the UNCITRAL secretariat participated as speakers in a number of seminars and courses financed by institutions organizing those events or by other organizations.[17] In the aforementioned resolutions, the Assembly reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and technical assistance in the field of international trade law and expressed the desirability of increased efforts by the Commission in organizing seminars and symposia, as well as its appreciation to the Governments whose contributions enabled seminars and briefing missions to take place. The Assembly reiterated its appeal to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Trust Fund for Symposia and, when appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia. The Assembly also appealed to the United Nations Development Programme and other bodies responsible for development assistance, as well as to Governments in their bilateral aid programmes, to support the training and technical assistance programme of the Commission and to cooperate and coordinate their activities with those of the Commission.

47. The UNCITRAL web site (www.uncitral.org) is designed to provide relevant information concerning the Commission to researchers, practitioners and others interested in the work of the Commission. The site contains both texts adopted by the Commission and preparatory documentation for the Commission and its working groups, Case Law on UNCITRAL Texts (CLOUT), conventions (including their status), model laws, archived research materials and other texts relating to international trade law. A significant recent

enhancement of the UNCITRAL web site, with a view to reflecting the commitment of UNICITRAL multilingualism within the United Nations, is the ability to retrieve adopted texts and preparatory documents in all six official languages. The web site receives approximately 500 visits each day and links to it are provided by more than 900 external sites.

(d) Activities concerning treaty law matters

48. Under the framework of technical assistance, the Treaty Section has developed a programme for providing technical assistance on treaty law and practice, which includes: advice and assistance on the treaty information maintained by the Section, on treaty law and practice, in particular, on final clauses; advice and assistance on becoming party to multilateral treaties, including signature, ratification, accession, etc.; advice and assistance with the electronic collection, storage and retrieval of national treaty information, using the United Nations Treaty Collection on the Internet as a model. The Treaty Section, in conjunction with UNITAR, has organized training sessions on retrieving information from the Treaty web site for the legal officers of permanent missions. It has also assisted individual representatives through short stints in the Section. The Treaty Handbook, which has been posted on the web site, untreaty.un.org, will be the basis of a training programme being developed with UNITAR for legal advisers of permanent missions and Governments (see also para. 72).

5. Cooperation with other organizations

49. Several international organizations, non-governmental organizations and institutions[18] have continued to participate as observers in various meetings of United Nations bodies dealing with the progressive development of international law and its codification.

6. Publications

(a) United Nations Treaty Collection

50. Consistent with the wishes of the Member States, the Treaty Section has continued to implement and further enhance the Section's computerization programme in order to facilitate the effective storage, retrieval and timely dissemination of treaty information contained in the United Nations Treaty Collection on the Internet through the electronic gateways. Accordingly, the Treaty Section has provided online access to the *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General* since 1995, the *United Nations Treaty Series* since 1997, texts of treaties recently deposited with the Secretary-General but yet unpublished in the United Nations Treaty Series, photographs taken at signature ceremonies, titles of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General in all six languages, and the *Millennium Summit*: *Multilateral Treaty Framework — An Invitation to Universal Participation* and *Multilateral Treaty Framework — An Invitation to Universal Participation — Focus 2001: Rights of Women and Children*. The *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General* provides status information on over 500 major multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General. The status of these instruments evolves continually as Member States sign, ratify, accede to and make declarations, reservations, objections, etc. Over 50,000 treaties and a similar number of subsequent actions, which total over 2,000 printed volumes in over 142 languages, are now available online. The new enhanced access to the United Nations Treaty Collection enables the reader to employ a user-friendly search mechanism, allowing users multiple-search options (by name of participant, subject matter, title, date, etc.). Access has been available through subscription to certain categories of users since 1 March 2000. These publications are available at http://untreaty.un.org. The *United Nations Treaty Series* also continues to be published in hard copy and its production continues at an increased rate through the deployment of the internal desktop publishing capability.

51. A number of new features have also been added to the United Nations Treaty Collection on the Internet: Depositary Notifications since January 2001; the *Summary of Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary of Multilateral Treaties* (ST/LEG/7, Rev.1); the Treaty Reference Guide; and the *Treaty Handbook*. Information about technical assistance is also available on the United Nations web site "International Law", www.un.org/law, where a separate icon provides assistance in locating sources of technical assistance within the United Nations system. The icon "Office of Legal Affairs" also contains an Action Plan under "Strategy for an Era of Application of International Law".

(b) *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*

52. The following *Yearbooks* have been completed and sent to press: 1989, 1995, 1996 and 1997. Work on the 1998 Yearbook is well under way.

(c) *United Nations Reports of International Arbitral Awards*

53. Volume 22 was prepared by the Codification Division and is scheduled for publication in 2001.

(d) *Yearbook of the International Law Commission*

54. During 2000 and 2001, the following volumes of the *Yearbook of the International Law Commission* were published: the Arabic version of 1994 (vol. II (Part One)), 1996 (vol. II (Part Two)) and 1997 (vol. II (Part Two)); the English version of 1993 (vol. II (Part One)), 1996 (vol. II (Part Two)) and 1997 (vol. I and vol. II (Part Two)); the French version of 1994 (vol. II (Part One)) and 1997 (vol. I and vol. II (Part Two)); the Russian version of 1993 (vol. II (Part One)); and the Spanish version of 1993 (vol. II (Part One)), 1994 (vol. II (Part One)) and 1995 (vol. II (Part Two)).

(e) *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*

55. During the period under review, the Secretariat continued its efforts to reduce the backlog in the publication of the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* as well as of the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 54/106 of 9 December 1999 and 55/156 of 12 December 2000. As discussed in the annual progress report of the Secretary-General,[19] work on the *Repertory* has been undertaken on the basis of a set of priority volumes identified by the Interdepartmental Committee on Charter Repertory for completion during the 2000-2001 biennium. The Committee, which is chaired by the Office of Legal Affairs and is constituted of representatives from 12 collaborating Secretariat units, is responsible for the overall coordination of work on the *Repertory*. The following volumes were completed or are expected to be completed by the end of 2001: volumes III and IV of Supplement No. 5 (covering the period 1970-1978), and volumes I, IV and V of Supplement No. 6 (covering the period 1979-1984). With regard to the *Repertoire of Practice of the Security Council*, the tenth Supplement (covering the period 1985-1988) was published and a web site (www.un.org/Depts/dpa/repertoire/index.html) was established containing all volumes of the *Repertoire* published thus far. Furthermore, a trust fund was established in 2000 with a view to obtaining additional temporary assistance, in the form of a team of experts, for the preparation of *Repertoire* Supplements. Countries that have contributed to the trust fund during 2000-2001 are the following: Belarus $1,000, Finland $7,000, Germany $87,406, United Kingdom $178,675, New Zealand $10,000, Portugal $6,000, and Switzerland $29,100.

(f) Other publications

56. The Codification Division recently published the proceedings of the seminar to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the International Law Commission, held in Geneva on 21 and 22 April 1998; a collection of essays by legal advisers of Member States and others to commemorate the closing of the United Nations Decade of International Law; and a collection of international instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism. In addition, the Division prepared and submitted for publication the Official Records of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (Rome, June/July 1998).

57. During 2000, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea published issue No. 42 of the *Law of the Sea Bulletin*, which updates information relating to the law of the sea and marine affairs, including national legislation, bilateral and multilateral treaties, and the decisions of international courts and arbitral tribunals; issue No. 11 of the *Law of the Sea Information Circular*, which contains information on any action taken by States parties in implementing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; and the annual *Law of the Sea — A Selected Bibliography — 1999*.

58. During the period, the International Trade Law Branch published the *United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Yearbook* for 1996 (Spanish), 1997 (English, French, Spanish and Russian) 1998 (English and Russian) and 1999 (English); the UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Privately Financed Infrastructure Projects; and the Case Law on the

UNCITRAL Texts (CLOUT) abstracts Nos. 23 to 34, as well as a revision of the Guide to CLOUT.

59. UNESCO prepared a number of publications in 2000-2001 which are designed for disseminating texts of international human rights standards in order to encourage their universal ratification and acceptance, including: *Human Rights of Women* (English and French); *UNESCO and Human Rights*, which includes UNESCO standard-setting instruments in the field of human rights as well as a list of UNESCO publications in the field; *Human Rights: New Dimensions and Challenges; Human Rights: Questions and Answers;* and *Human Rights: Major International Instruments* (English and French), which contains data on the ratification of 52 universal conventions on human rights as well as on regional standard-setting instruments; *United to Combat Discrimination*, prepared by UNESCO in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as a contribution to the World Conference against Racism, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, which contains, inter alia, the texts of the most important international standard-setting instruments against discrimination and articles by eminent specialists on various aspects of discrimination and ways to combat them; and *A Guide to Human Rights*, which presents brief information on institutions, standards and procedures in the field of human rights, in particular information on international standard-setting instruments. UNESCO publications are widely distributed among human rights research and training institutions and non-governmental organizations in order to encourage universal adherence to international legal standards in the field of human rights.

60. Mention should also be made in this context of the quarterly publication *United Nations Chronicle*, which frequently includes information on current legal activities of the United Nations.

7. Distribution of United Nations legal publications

61. Pursuant to paragraph 83 of the 1999 report of the Secretary-General on the Programme of Assistance (A/54/515) and paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 54/102 authorizing its implementation, copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 2000-2001 have been provided to the institutions in developing countries that have been receiving such publications under the Programme and to other institutions in a number of countries, in particular in the developing countries, for which requests for such publications have been made by the Member States concerned. The International Court of Justice continued to provide copies of its publications to institutions receiving assistance under the Programme.

8. Fellowships offered at national institutions

62. The United Nations Secretariat publicizes requests for fellowship offers for the study of international law at national institutions. During 2000-2001, no such offer was received.

B. Activities of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

63. In addition to cooperation with the Office of Legal Affairs in organizing the Fellowship Programme, as referred to in section II.A.2 above, UNITAR has carried out a number of activities related to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, including the following.[20]

1. OIF/IIAP/IRIC/UNITAR Fellowship Programme on the International Civil Service

64. The International Organization of la Francophonie (OIF), the International Institute of Public Administration (IIAP), the Cameroon Institute of International Relations (IRIC) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research jointly organize this annual seven-month certificate programme which aims to familiarize French-speaking trainees from specialized ministries (Agriculture, Health, Labour, Trade, Finance, Education, etc.) from developing countries and countries in economic transition with the international civil service. The Programme comprises training periods in Yaoundé, Paris and Geneva. The training is complemented by a practical internship period of three months in an international organization. Besides training in international relations, public administration and international organizations, special emphasis is also placed on the teaching of international law. During the training in Yaoundé, the fellows are taught, over a period of six weeks, introductory courses on public international law. During the four-week training in Geneva, one week is dedicated to introducing the trainees to specific areas of international law, including

refugee law, international humanitarian law, international protection of human rights, international trade law and international environmental law.

2. Seminar on International Courts and Tribunals for Practitioners from the Middle East, Central Asia and the Caucasus Region, 17-21 May, Tehran

65. A regional training course entitled "Seminar on International Courts and Tribunals for Practitioners from the Middle East, Central Asia and the Caucasus Region", was held in Tehran from 17 to 21 May 2001. The course was jointly organized by UNITAR, the Project on International Courts and Tribunals, the Institute for Political and International Studies and the Coalition for the International Criminal Court. The aim of the course was to provide government officers, private practitioners and staff of NGOs of the targeted regions with crucial information concerning the law and procedure of a large range of international courts and tribunals, thereby facilitating access to them. The international judicial bodies and dispute settlement mechanisms illustrated during the seminar included: International Court of Justice; International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea; European Court of Human Rights; the United Nations human rights mechanisms; United Nations Compensation Commission; the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal; World Trade Organization dispute settlement system; International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes; and International Criminal Court.

3. UNITAR Programme of Training for the Application of Environmental Law

66. UNITAR's Programme of Training for the Application of Environmental Law (Environmental Law Programme, or ELP) was originally launched in 1997 to promote the strengthening of national legal and institutional components to improve environmental management for sustainable development. The central programme of the ELP is the Correspondence Instruction Course in Environmental Law, aiming at reaching a large audience in both governmental and non-governmental organizations from countries throughout the world. The Correspondence Course has over 450 participants worldwide, studying with course textbooks in English and French and submitting end-of-course examinations. The aim of the course is to assist government officials, academics, lawyers, judges, planners and NGO representatives working in the fields of environmental law, policy and administration. It covers a broad range of subjects relating to environmental law.

4. International Migration Policy Programme (IMP)

67. The International Migration Policy Programme (IMP), a global programme for government capacity-building and cooperation on all aspects of migration, is an inter-agency activity of UNITAR, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), implemented in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and other relevant international and regional institutions. Since its establishment in May 1998, and as noted by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/212 of 22 December 1999 on International Migration and Development, IMP has sought to strengthen the capacity of Governments in different regions of the world to manage migration flows at national and regional levels, and to foster regional and international cooperation towards orderly migration. Two major regional meetings have been held in 2001 to date: the first, for nine countries from the Caribbean region in Kingston, in May 2001; the second, a follow-up exercise for countries from Central Asia, the Caucasus and neighbouring States in Istanbul, Turkey in June 2001. A third is scheduled to be held for West African countries in Dakar, Senegal in December 2001. Each event addresses international refugee law and international instruments and principles for refugees and asylum protection; issues relating to the rights and protection of migrant workers, with reference to international instruments and ILO Conventions; migrant trafficking and smuggling and pertinent international instruments relating to organized international crime, international standards and protection, and human rights law; and migration and health, with relevant international human rights instruments.

5. UNITAR New York Office training activities in international law in 2001

(a) WIPO/UNITAR series of workshops on intellectual property rights: challenges and opportunities (1 March, 27 August) (intellectual property rights and laws governing them)

68. The objective of the workshop is to familiarize the delegates based in New York with the critical importance of issues related to world intellectual property and its impact on societies and development at the international, national and local levels. It also aims to expose the participants to the role of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in promoting intellectual property rights and transfer of technology. In 2001, the series conducted two workshops for delegations in New York.

(b) Workshop for African diplomats on the legal aspects of external debt management and negotiation (3-5 April)

69. The purpose of this three-day workshop is to provide African diplomats accredited to the United Nations with: a more detailed understanding of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and their role in the international financial system and in African development financing; an understanding of the current debates surrounding the structure and functions of these institutions in an African context; a better insight into the challenges and opportunities in negotiating with these institutions; and ideas and practical insights into improving the bargaining position of Africa with official creditors (including the World Bank and the Fund).

(c) Workshop on methods and techniques in international law negotiations

70. This workshop serves the needs of diplomats involved in the negotiation of international legal instruments in the context of committee work of the United Nations. It aims to sensitize the participants to the multilateral processes, negotiation techniques commonly used and rules of procedure in decision-taking in the elaboration of such multilateral instruments as resolutions, declarations and treaties.

(d) Briefing on environmental law

71. This briefing is presented by the UNITAR Programme on Environmental Law and aims to raise awareness and develop increased knowledge about international environmental law, new trends, obligations and opportunities, especially for officials in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The briefing is designed to assist delegations working in the field of international environmental law, policy and administration to participate more effectively in national and international efforts in the area of sustainable development.

(e) Joint Office of Legal Affairs/UNITAR workshop: Deposit of treaty actions with the Secretary-General and the registration of treaties

72. UNITAR, together with the Treaty Section of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, will organize a workshop in October 2001 at United Nations Headquarters on the deposit of treaty actions with the Secretary-General and the registration of treaties. The training will be based on The Treaty Handbook that was developed by the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs. Since the mandate of UNITAR is to train officials of States Members of the United Nations, this programme will be designed to meet the needs of legal practitioners in government departments involved with the preparation of treaty actions to multilateral treaties and on the registration of treaties pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. The two-day workshop will provide participants with practical hands-on training on the basic aspects of international treaty law and practice as well as on the technical aspects of undertaking treaty actions such as signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc.

C. Activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

73. UNESCO continued the dissemination of international standards on human rights through its publications as well as through its partners. The network of UNESCO Chairs on Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance was further expanded in 2001 (new Chairs have been established, in particular, in Germany and the United States).[21] It

continues to contribute to the dissemination of the texts of human rights standards-setting instruments in national and local languages and to clarify their content in order to ensure their better comprehension and implementation.

D. Other activities reported by States and international organizations concerning the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law pursuant to General Assembly resolution 54/28

74. The report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the agenda item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law"[22] contained an analytical compilation of other activities reported by States and international organizations carried out in implementation of chapter IV of the programme of activities for the final term (1997-1999) of the Decade.

75. The chapters of the above-mentioned report on the questions of the promotion and dissemination of international law should be considered an integral part of the present report.

III. Guidelines and recommendations regarding execution of the Programme in the biennium 2002-2003

A. General observations

76. In paragraph 16 of its resolution 54/102, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at the fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during the period 2000-2001 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years.

77. The paragraphs below contain the guidelines and recommendations requested by the General Assembly in the above-mentioned resolution. In formulating such guidelines and recommendations, account has been taken of the fact that the General Assembly in resolution 54/102 did not provide new budgetary resources for the programme, but relied instead on financing such activities from the existing overall level of appropriations and voluntary contributions from States.

78. Therefore, in substance, the paragraphs below recommend that the United Nations and other agencies continue the current activities under the Programme and develop and expand them if new funds become available through voluntary contributions. In principle, new activities should only be undertaken if the overall level of appropriations or voluntary contributions make them possible.

B. Activities of the United Nations

79. *Geneva International Law Seminar*. It is expected that, if sufficient voluntary contributions from States continue to be made, new sessions of the Seminar will be held in 2002 and 2003 in conjunction with those of the International Law Commission. Scheduling of the sessions of the Seminar should be done in such a way as to make it possible to provide it with adequate services, including interpretation as required.

80. *Public international law and other activities*. During the biennium 2002-2003, the Office of Legal Affairs and its Codification Division are expected to continue performing the various functions connected with the goals of the Programme, as described in the present report, namely, participation in the International Law Fellowship Programme; regional refresher courses; training of interns; lecturing on international law topics; secretariat functions to the Advisory Committee and to the Sixth Committee on the item concerning the United Nations Programme of Assistance; and dissemination of information regarding the codification and progressive development of international law. With regard to the training of interns, geographical distribution is duly borne in mind in selecting interns and, at the same time, existing possibilities are fully taken advantage of, irrespective of nationality.

81. *Activities concerning the law of the sea and ocean affairs; the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship*. The Office of Legal Affairs will continue to award at least one fellowship annually, in accordance with the rules and guidelines referred to in paragraphs 35 and 39 above.

82. *Activities concerning international trade law.* The steps to promote training and assistance in international trade law are of particular concern to developing countries. The Secretary-General, through the International Trade Law Branch of the Office of Legal Affairs, will take the requisite action during the biennium 2002-2003 to implement the recommendations addressed to him in this regard by UNCITRAL and the General Assembly.

83. *Publications.* It is expected that the United Nations Secretariat will continue its efforts to reduce the backlog of the *United Nations Treaty Series*. Efforts should also be continued by the United Nations Secretariat to ensure the publishing of matters of legal interest through the Internet on the United Nations home page as well as through other electronic media.

84. *Provision of United Nations legal publications.* Copies of United Nations legal publications issued during 2002-2003 will be provided to the institutions in developing countries that have been receiving such publications under the Programme and to other institutions in the developing countries for which requests for such publications are made by the Member States concerned. Each new request will be reviewed on its own merits and the availability of the legal publication in question will also be taken into account.

85. *Fellowships and scholarships offered at national institutions.* Information received from Governments regarding the fellowships and scholarships offered at national institutions will, at the request of those Governments, be circulated to all Member States.

86. *International Law Fellowship Programme.* The International Law Fellowship Programme should be conducted as effectively and as efficiently as possible. A number of fellowships should continue to be awarded each year under the United Nations regular budget. Additional fellowships may also be awarded from the Trust Fund of the Programme of Assistance, depending upon the amount of the voluntary contributions received each year.

87. The Programmes should also be open to a limited number of observers whose Governments are willing to cover the expenses of their observers.

88. Extreme caution should be exercised in the allocation of funds from the Trust Fund to finance administrative and other expenses of the Fellowship Programme. As in previous years, it is to be stressed that guidelines contained in General Assembly resolutions should be followed, in particular, the desirability of using, as far as possible, the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations and others, as well as the need, in appointing lecturers for the seminars of the Fellowship Programme, to secure representation of the major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions.

89. As in previous years, in the implementation of the Fellowship Programme, maximum use should be made of existing human and material resources of the Organization so as to achieve the best possible results within a policy of maximum financial restraint. Every effort should be made to enhance and maintain the high quality of the lecturers and the seminars. To the extent possible, teaching experts for the seminars should be selected from among the staff of the Organization, thus reducing to a minimum consultants' fees and making full use of the expertise of Organization staff in international law and related areas.

90. Beginning in 1998, the Fellowship Programme was conducted in a monolingual format, alternating between English and French. This change from the previous bilingual format reduced the cost of the Programme and also enhanced the quality of the Programme. The monolingual format will continue for the 2002 and 2003 Fellowship Programmes.

91. Efforts are being made to continue the gathering and cataloguing of good-quality audio and visual tapes, so that they may be loaned to Governments and educational institutions.

92. Upon the invitation of the Office of Legal Affairs, UNITAR should continue to participate in those aspects of the Fellowship Programme more in keeping with its organizational capabilities and in accordance with the guidelines set out above.

IV. Administrative and financial implications of United Nations participation in the Programme

A. Biennium 2000-2001

93. Among the activities carried out under the Programme during 2000-2001, the following items were related to allocations of the regular budget: the

supply of United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries; and the provision of a number of international law fellowships, determined in the light of the overall resources for the Programme (General Assembly resolution 54/102, para. 2 (a)).

94. The cost of the handling and shipping of United Nations legal publications to institutions in developing countries has been covered under the relevant sections of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 relating to administrative and common services.

95. The actual cost of producing the publications falls under the respective allocations for the substantive programmes to which each publication belongs.

96. As for the cost of provision by the United Nations of a number of fellowships determined in the light of the overall resources for the Programme, a total of $368,600 was appropriated from regular budget sources under section 8 (Legal affairs — grants and contributions) of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001.[23]

97. In accordance with paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 54/102, in which the Assembly reiterated its request to Member States, interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme, the Secretary-General addressed a note on 24 January 2000 and again on 22 December 2000 to Member States drawing their attention not only to resolution 54/102, but also to recent Assembly resolutions on the United Nations Decade of International Law and the report of the International Law Commission.

98. For the Geneva International Law Seminar, the Governments of the following countries made contributions in 2000: Denmark $3,246, Finland $4,119, Germany $9,512 and Switzerland $17,543. Further contributions were made in 2001 as follows: Austria $3,901, Cyprus $1,000, Finland $3,896, Germany $15,442, Switzerland $15,151 and the United Kingdom $5,006.

99. For the International Law Fellowship Programme, the Holy See made a contribution of $3,000 in 2000.

100. For the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, no contribution was made in 2000-2001.

101. For UNCITRAL, the Governments of the following countries made contributions during the period: Trust Fund for Travel Assistance — Singapore $2,000; Trust Fund for UNCITRAL Symposia — Canada $9,950, Cyprus $1,000, Greece $20,000, Mexico $5,000, Switzerland $31,000 and the United Kingdom $16,000.

B. Biennium 2002-2003

102. Assuming that the recommendations in paragraph 83 above regarding legal publications are adopted, the cost of handling and shipping the United Nations legal publications issued in 2002 and 2003 would be covered, as in previous years, by the estimates under the sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 relating to Conference and library services, Distribution service, and to Administration and management, Office of General Services, Communications and mail operations.

103. With regard to the provision of fellowships within the International Law Fellowship Programme during the biennium and possibly of travel grants for participants in regional refresher courses during 2002 or 2003, an amount of $391,300 is included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 under section 8 (Legal activities, Progressive development and codification of international law) of the proposed programme budget for that biennium, assuming that the General Assembly approves the guidelines and recommendations on those programmes.[24]

104. The Secretary-General would repeat his efforts, if the General Assembly so decides, in requesting voluntary contributions to the Programme. It is proposed that, as in past years, the funds accruing from such contributions have, as a main goal, subject to considerations of a practical nature, the increase of the number of fellowship grants to candidates from developing countries in addition to the minimum that would be authorized by the General Assembly under the appropriations from the regular budget.

V. Meetings of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

A. Membership of the Advisory Committee

105. In accordance with paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 54/102 of 9 December 1999, the membership of the Advisory Committee for the period from 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2003 is as follows: Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States and Uruguay.

B. Consideration of the report by the Advisory Committee at its thirty-fifth and its thirty-sixth sessions

106. In paragraph 16 of its resolution 54/102, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during 2000 and 2001.

107. As part of the preparation of the report requested under resolution 54/102, the Secretary-General prepared an interim report covering the activities carried out during 2000 by the various bodies that participated in the execution of the Programme, as well as a draft report covering the activities carried out in 2001.

108. At the thirty-fifth session of the Advisory Committee, held on 22 November 2000, the representatives of the following members of the Committee were present: Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, Russian Federation, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States and Uruguay. A representative of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea also attended. At the thirty-sixth session of the Advisory Committee, held on 17 October 2001, the representatives of the following members of the Committee were present: Colombia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, United States and Uruguay. Representatives from the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea also attended.

109. The thirty-fifth session of the Advisory Committee was chaired by Mr. Harold Adlai Agyeman and the thirty-sixth session was chaired by Mr. Thomas Kwesi Quartey, both of Ghana.

110. Ms. Mahnoush H. Arsanjani, Deputy Director, Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs, acted as Secretary of the Advisory Committee at both sessions.

111. The Advisory Committee considered the Secretary-General's interim report of 2000 at its thirty fifth session, and the draft report of the Secretary-General at its thirty-sixth session.

112. At the thirty-fifth session, in 2000, the representative of Uruguay had suggested, and the representative of the United States had supported the suggestion, that consideration should be given to dividing the six-week course of the International Law Fellowship Programme into two three-week sessions: one for public international law and one for private international law, so as to provide opportunities for additional fellows to attend the programme. At the thirty-sixth session, the Secretary of the Advisory Committee recommended against dividing the course. It was explained that the Fellowship Programme was designed for those working in the field of public international law and public service, e.g., diplomats, governmental lawyers, professors of international law, and the question arose whether it would even be consistent with the mandate of the Programme to provide fellowships for those interested in private international law, who, for the most part, would be working in the private sector. She further explained that the strength of the Fellowship Programme lay in providing a six-week course in 10 to 12 subjects of public international law, and that dividing the six-week course between public and private international law would substantially limit the number of topics of

public international law being taught. Yet an additional consideration was the increased costs that would be involved, an increase that could not be covered under the current budget and would require additional funding.

113. Another matter raised at the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Nigeria and Trinidad and Tobago was free access to the Treaty Section database by all universities. The representative of Malaysia put forth the compromise of providing a lower rate for universities to access the database.

114. At the thirty-sixth session, the representative of Uruguay brought up the need for monitoring the usefulness of the Fellowship Programme. The Secretary of the Advisory Committee advised that evaluating the teaching process had not been done in the past because of the extra cost involved and the added layer of bureaucracy that would be required. However, she mentioned the possibility of establishing an "alumni association" which would allow for efficient communication with the fellows.

115. At the current session, the representative of Nigeria emphasized the need for more fellowships for applicants from developing countries and further questioned the need for an age requirement for an otherwise qualified applicant.

116. The representative of Mexico sought information on an update to the two volumes of the publication, *Summaries of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the International Court of Justice* (1948-1991 and 1992-1996) and stressed the need for these publications to appear in the Spanish language. It was announced that the publication was periodically updated and that an update was currently planned.

117. The representative of Nigeria raised the question of how the tapes of the United Nations Audio-Visual Library in International Law were distributed, and the Secretary of the Advisory Committee explained that because the Library did not yet contain a large number of tapes, to date, advertising the Library's inventory had been kept at a minimum. However, there was a procedure in place for loaning the tapes.

118. Finally, at the thirty-sixth session, the representative of Portugal raised the issue of centralizing information concerning the Programme of Assistance on the United Nations home page, in addition to what was contained on the web site of the Programme: www.un.org/law/fellow.htm.

Notes

[1] The Programme has been continued under relevant resolutions annually until 1971 and biennially thereafter: resolutions 2204 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, 2313 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, 2464 (XXIII) of 29 December 1968, 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2698 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 2838 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 3106 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3502 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 32/146 of 16 December 1977, 34/144 of 17 December 1979, 36/108 of 10 December 1981, 38/129 of 19 December 1983, 40/66 of 11 December 1985, 42/148 of 7 December 1987, 44/28 of 4 December 1989, 46/50 of 9 December 1991, 48/29 of 9 December 1993, 50/43 of 11 December 1995, 52/152 of 15 December 1997 and 54/102 of 9 December 1999. Information concerning action taken under the Programme in previous years is contained in the following reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 86, document A/6492 and Add.1; ibid., *Twenty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 90, document A/6816; ibid., *Twenty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 89, document A/7305; ibid., *Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 91, document A/7740; ibid., *Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 90, document A/8130; ibid., *Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 91, document A/8505 and Corr.1 and 2; ibid., *Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 98, document A/9242 and Corr.1; ibid., *Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 117, document A/10332; ibid., *Thirty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 114, document A/32/326; ibid., *Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 111, document A/34/693; ibid., *Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 113, document A/36/633; ibid., *Thirty-eighth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 122, document A/38/546; ibid., *Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 128, document A/40/893; ibid., *Forty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 127, document A/42/718; ibid., *Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 138, document A/44/712; ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 124; document A/46/610; A/48/580; A/50/726; A/52/524; and A/54/515.

[2] For detailed information see: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/55/10), paras. 744-758; and ibid. (A/56/10), paras. 269-281.

[3] Each year, the Director of the Seminar designates the members to serve on the Selection Committee, i.e., four members, from four different regions, from among legal officers within various departments of the United

Nations Office at Geneva. The chairmanship of the Selection Committee is traditionally given *ad honorem* to an independent personality from the academic world, usually a professor of international law of the Graduate Institute of International Relations in Geneva. The Director of the Seminar acts as the Secretary to the Selection Committee.

[4] The Selection Committee consists of senior officials from the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR and is chaired by the United Nations Legal Counsel.

[5] Up to 1992, the operational costs of the Programme were shared between the Office of Legal Affairs and UNITAR. The fellowships themselves (travel expenses and per diem) were financed partly from the budgetary allocation for the Programme of Assistance and partly from a trust fund of voluntary contributions earmarked for the Programme, whereas the expenses related to organizational staff and lecturers were borne by UNITAR. In 1993, however, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 47/227 of 8 April 1993, decided that the funding of training programmes held at the specific request of States Members of the United Nations and members of other organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system should be arranged by the requesting parties. On the basis of that paragraph, all aspects of the International Law Fellowship Programme, including expenses related to organizational staff and lecturers, had to be financed by the Office of Legal Affairs. As a result, most of the budgetary allocation for the Programme of Assistance went to cover the costs of the Fellowship Programme.

[6] The candidates from Eritrea and Rwanda did not take up their fellowship and could not be replaced due to late notification.

[7] The candidate from Uganda who was selected did not take up the fellowship and was replaced by the reserve candidate from Nigeria.

[8] The Sierra Leone observer did not attend.

[9] Under the programme on private international law, the following course was offered in 2000: General Course: Perspectives on Private International Law at the Turn of the Century (D. McClean, Professor at the University of Sheffield, United Kingdom).

[10] In 2000-2001, 80 interns participated from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, France, Germany, Ghana, Guyana, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela.

[11] For a discussion on how the fellowship became integrated into the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, see A/36/633, paras. 55-57 and 84-86.

The late Ambassador Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka was Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed and Ocean Floor from 1967 to 1970, and subsequently of the Standing Committee for the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed and Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, from 1970 to 1973. Thereafter, he was President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, from its inception in 1973 to his death in 1980. The General Assembly established a fellowship in his memory to mark his outstanding contribution to the work of the Conference (see General Assembly resolutions 35/116 and 36/108).

[12] The Advisory Panel consists of eminent persons in international relations and the law of the sea, nominated by the Legal Counsel. It is composed of members of permanent missions to the United Nations, representatives of educational institutions or organizations of an international character and individuals closely associated with the work of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and its implementation. See also A/55/61, paras. 267-268.

[13] The fellowship was originally awarded to a candidate from Saint Lucia, who was unable to take up the fellowship for personal reasons, and therefore the back-up candidate from Trinidad and Tobago was awarded the fellowship.

[14] The recipient of the award was unable to take up the fellowship for personal reasons and there was not enough time to award the fellowship to the back-up candidate.

[15] The individuals from Seychelles (1994), Papua New Guinea (1998) and Barbados (1999) received Special Awards.

[16] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/36/17), para. 109.

[17] Training activities of UNCITRAL and its secretariat, including the list of the seminars and symposia for 2000, are described in detail in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/55/17), and for 2000/2001, are described in detail in ibid., *Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/56/17). The selection of the location of seminar requests from Governments are evaluated by the International Trade Law Branch on the basis of such criteria as urgency, proposed programme and geographical diversity.

[18] Such organizations and institutions include: Arab Commission for International Law, League of Arab States, Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, Organization of African Unity, European Committee on

Legal Cooperation, European Community, Commission of the European Communities, Hague Academy of International Law, Hague Conference of Private International Law, International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Inter-American Juridical Committee, Organization of American States, and Latin American Economic System. Moreover, many non-governmental organizations participated as observers in the meetings in 2000 and 2001 of the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court. On 25 October 1999, a joint meeting of the members of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee and the legal advisers of the permanent missions of Member States to the United Nations in New York was held in cooperation with the Secretariat to discuss a number of topics of mutual interest, including the topic of jurisdictional immunities of States and their property.

[19] For the reports of the Secretary-General on the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, see documents A/55/340 and A/56/330.

[20] For a comprehensive report on training activities of UNITAR, see the report of the Executive Secretary of UNITAR (A/55/14).

[21] The decision concerning the UNESCO Chairs programme was taken by the General Conference at its twenty-sixth session of 1991. The programme is designed to develop university networking and linking arrangements among institutions of higher education at the interregional, regional and subregional levels. The programme is focused on promoting graduate studies, research and education in various fields. The main aim of the Chairs is to promote respect for human rights, democracy and peace by means of education and research. UNESCO Chairs play an active role in upgrading the knowledge of basic values of human rights, democracy and peace at the university level and at the same time serve as focal points for the promotion of education for peace, tolerance and international understanding at all levels of education. UNESCO is cooperating closely with the Chairs, contributes to their activities and encourages cooperation among them. The chairholders are regularly invited to annual meetings of directors of human rights institutions (organized annually at UNESCO headquarters in Paris).

[22] A/54/362 and Add.1.

[23] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/54/6/Rev.1), vol. II, sect. 8, table 8.2.

[24] A/56/6 (Sect. 8).

Annex

United Nations Audio-visual Library in International Law: list of tapes as at September 2001

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The Secretary-General acknowledges with appreciation the donations of video and audio tapes from the following: American Society of International Law; International Committee of the Red Cross; International Law Students Association; Seton Hall University School of Law; Japanese Association of International Law; New York University; Ford Foundation; New England School of Law.

I. Videotapes

A. International Law — general

1. International Law: Our Common Language

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

Two tapes — NTSC and PAL (also two NTSC tapes without title and introduction by the Legal Counsel).

25 minutes each.

Using historical and current footage, the video presents an overview of what the United Nations does in the area of international law, e.g., human rights, ad hoc war crimes tribunals, Security Council sanctions against violators of international law, and also mentions the role of the International Court of Justice.

2. 1988 World Championship Jessup Cup Round [moot court competition] — "Case concerning State responsibility" (Republic of Yokum v. Confederation of Shangri) — Judgement of 23 April 1988

Language: English.

Produced by: The American Society of International Law.

NTSC — 2 hours and 40 minutes (two-tape set).

Oral presentations by law students of the University of Melbourne, as agents for the Applicant (Republic of Yokum), and by law students of the National University of Singapore, as agents for the Respondent (Confederation of Shangri), regarding a case of a group using Shangri as a base for taking hostages at sea and Yokum subsequently forcibly taking into custody some members of the group for purposes of bringing them to trial. Judgement for the Republic of Yokum. (The first tape has continuous rolling/jumping screen. It would have been helpful to set out the facts at the beginning of the video.)

3. 1998 World Championship Jessup Cup Round [moot court competition]

Language: English.

Produced by: International Law Students Association.

Three tapes — NTSC, PAL and SECAM.

1 hour and 50 minutes.

Oral presentations by law students of the Australian National University and Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico, regarding a case of extradition. Judgement for the Respondent (Mexico).

4. Seton Hall University School of Law Series (in cooperation with the American Society of International Law)

Language: English, Chinese, Russian and Spanish.

- Learner's Guides included.

4.1 International Law Video Course — Series Overview

PAL — 35 minutes.

International law professors give a brief description of the series programmes, e.g., nature and sources of international law, treaties, international organizations, international dispute settlement, use of force, human rights. (The tape ends abruptly during the discussion of international economic law.)

4.2 International Law Video Course — Organizations

Two tapes — NTSC and PAL.

30 minutes each.

International law professors briefly discuss the history and purpose of international organizations and types, e.g., intergovernmental, NGOs. The United Nations is used as a model for discussion on structure and functions of such organizations.

4.3 International Law Video Course — Treaties

Two tapes — NTSC and PAL (PAL tape begins at the end of the programme).

30 minutes each.

International law professors briefly discuss the nature and function of treaties, the treaty-making process and the law of treaties.

4.4 International Law Video Course — Global Concerns

Language: Chinese (PAL), English (NTSC), Russian (PAL) and Spanish (PAL).

Produced by: Seton Hall University School of Law in cooperation with the American Society of International Law.

28 minutes.

International law scholars discuss international environmental law, law of the sea and the law of development.

4.5 International Law Video Course — States

Language: Chinese (PAL), English (NTSC), Russian (PAL) and Spanish (PAL).

Produced by: Seton Hall University School of Law in cooperation with the American Society of International Law.

29 minutes.

International law scholars discuss sovereignty; criteria of Statehood; recognition; succession; self-determination; privileges and immunities; diplomatic and consular immunity; rights and duties of States; State responsibility.

4.6 International Law Video Course — Economic Law

Language: Chinese (PAL), English (NTSC), Russian (PAL) and Spanish (PAL).

Produced by: Seton Hall University School of Law in cooperation with the American Society of International Law.

32 minutes.

International law scholars discuss international commercial law; the merchants contract; creation of uniform commercial rules; international trade law; GATT and WTO; the North American Free Trade Agreement; the European Union; international monetary law; foreign direct investment.

4.7 International Law Video Course — Use of Force

Language: Chinese (PAL), English (NTSC), Russian (PAL) and Spanish (PAL).

Produced by: Seton Hall University School of Law in cooperation with the American Society of International Law.

29 minutes.

International law scholars discuss the prohibition of the use of force; self-defence; collective self-defence; regional security arrangements; intervention; humanitarian intervention; peacekeeping.

4.8 International Law Video Course — Human Rights

Language: Chinese (PAL), English (NTSC), Russian (PAL) and Spanish (PAL).

Produced by: Seton Hall University School of Law in cooperation with the American Society of International Law.

31 minutes.

International law scholars discuss the internationalization of human rights; the Charter of the United Nations; the protection and enforcement of human rights; regional systems for the protection of human rights.

4.9 International Law Video Course — Criminal Law

Language: Chinese (PAL), English (NTSC), Russian (PAL) and Spanish (PAL).

Produced by: Seton Hall University School of Law in cooperation with the American Society of International Law.

30 minutes.

International law scholars discuss jurisdiction; international crimes under customary law; the laws of war and humanitarian law; the Nürnberg trial; national criminal courts; the proposal for an international criminal court; transnational crime.

4.10 International Law Video Course — Dispute Settlement

Language: Chinese (PAL), English (NTSC), Russian (PAL) and Spanish (PAL)

Produced by: Seton Hall University School of Law in cooperation with the American Society of International Law.

28 minutes.

International law scholars discuss dispute settlement within the context of the United Nations system: regional organizations; the International Court of Justice; regional courts; arbitration and other methods.

5. International Symposium in commemoration of the Centennial of the Japanese Association of International Law, Kyoto, 13-14 September 1997

Language: English.

NTSC — 6 hours (two four-tape sets; English translation provided for Japanese speakers).

International law scholars from Asia, Europe and the United States speak on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Japanese Association of International Law on issues related to war and peace, the relationship between international law and the economy, etc. Questions and comments are taken from the audience.

B. United Nations — general

1. Making the United Nations effective: Benjamin Ferencz at the United Nations

Language: English.

NTSC — 25 minutes.

Mr. Ferencz addresses a group of NGOs in 1994, making reference to his book on the subject, concerning ways the United Nations and its Members could be more effective in the area of international peace and security, e.g., defining parameters of self-defence more clearly, adopting a different notion of sovereignty.

2. CNN presents: The next 50 years — United Nations at War and Peace (includes TV commercials), 3 November 1995

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 2 hours.

A look at the lessons the United Nations has learned from its involvement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Mozambique.

3. World Chronicle #563
Hans Corell
United Nations Legal Counsel
7 October 1994

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 25 minutes.

The Legal Counsel discusses with the panel not only the work of the Office of Legal Affairs, but also international criminal courts, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and inter-State disputes.

4. Reforming the United Nations
11 January 1996

Language: English.

Produced by: National University of Singapore/Yale University.

NTSC — 1 hour and 30 minutes.

Videoconference between the Faculty of Law of the National University of Singapore and Prof. Michael Reisman of Yale University. Prof. Reisman discusses reforming the United Nations, mentioning three problem areas. He puts forth proposals for change. Comments are made from the National University of Singapore.

5. Namibia: A Trust Betrayed

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 35 minutes.

The tape presents a history of Namibia, including the period of colonization, the imposition of apartheid and the liberation struggle, though it does not manage to cover the period of independence.

6. United Nations Decade of International Law
17 November 1999

Language: One set is in the language of the speaker; and the other has been dubbed in English.

Produced by: United Nations.

Two-tape sets — NTSC and PAL (also two two-tape sets dubbed in English).

5 hours and 30 minutes each.

To mark the end of the United Nations Decade of International Law, the General Assembly met during its fifty-fourth session, where various delegates spoke on the topic, mentioning the Decade's achievements, as well as pointing out what needs to be done in the area of international law. (The second/afternoon tape of each set does not cover the closing of the session.)

C. International Court of Justice

1. The International Court of Justice receives Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali

Languages: English and French.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 40 minutes.

The Secretary-General speaks in general terms, both in English and French, about the International Court of Justice and the Hague Academy of International Law.

2. World Chronicle #488
Mr. E. Valencia-Ospina
Registrar, International Court of Justice
28 October 1992

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 25 minutes.

A panel discussion with the ICJ Registrar regarding his functions and the operation of the Court. The relationship between the Court and the Security Council is also explored.

3. World Chronicle #540
Judge Abdul Koroma
International Court of Justice
3 February 1994

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 30 minutes.

Judge Koroma discusses the role of the Court, its jurisdiction and how it works. The proposed international criminal court is compared to ICJ. Also briefly touched on are the voting patterns of the judges and the question of greater public involvement in the Court.

4. World Chronicle #568
Mr. E. Valencia-Ospina
Registrar, International Court of Justice
19 October 1994

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 25 minutes.

The Registrar discusses the difference between the Court and the proposed international criminal court, the nature of the advisory opinions of the Court and specific cases before the Court.

5. Presentation of International Court of Justice annual report before the General Assembly, 27 October 1998

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

Two tapes — NTSC.

35 minutes each.

ICJ President Schwebel makes the presentation.

6. The Court

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 20 minutes.

Presents a very general view of the International Court of Justice and its contribution to the international legal system. (Towards the end, the tape has a 5-minute segment on the Secretary-General of the United Nations.)

D. International Law Commission

1. The International Law Commission: Fifty Years of Legal Innovation

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

Four tapes — NTSC.

10 minutes each.

The tape presents information on the establishment and nature of the International Law Commission. It covers the role the Commission has played in the reach and impact of international law, including examples of the Commission's work.

2. United Nations Colloquium on the Progressive Development and Codification of International Law, 28-29 October 1998

Languages: English and French.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 4 hours, 40 minutes (four-tape set; mainly in English, and some French).

The tape covers the highlights of the Colloquium held at Headquarters in New York on 28 and 29 October 1997 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the International Law Commission.

E. Situation of Iraq

1. World Chronicle #538
Ambassador Rolf Ekeus
Executive Chairman of the Special Commission on Iraq (UNSCOM)
19 January 1994

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 25 minutes.

Panel discussion with Ambassador Ekeus regarding the status of Iraq's compliance with the Security Council resolutions concerning the Gulf war.

2. World Chronicle #474
Ambassador Peter Hohenfellner
Chairman of the Committee on sanctions against Iraq
20 May 1992

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 30 minutes.

Ambassador Hohenfellner discusses with the panel the Security Council's mandate and the sanctions regime, as well as the humanitarian concerns surrounding the implementation of sanctions against Iraq.

3. Secrets in the Sand

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 28 minutes.

The tape reviews the efforts undertaken in the 1990s by the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq (UNSCOM) to uncover biological weapons in Iraq.

4. Hide-and-Seek in Iraq

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 26 minutes.

The tape presents a general review of the activities undertaken by the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq (UNSCOM) in its search for nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, pursuant to relevant Security Council resolutions.

F. United Nations peacekeeping

1. The Agenda is Peace
25 May 1995

Language: English.

Produced by: PDR Productions, Inc.

Two tapes — NTSC and PAL.

35 minutes each.

An overview of United Nations peacekeeping operations, for incoming mission personnel. After an introduction by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the video covers the functions of the operations, e.g. maintaining peace, election monitoring, humanitarian assistance, using specific mission operation examples. Several United Nations staff members are interviewed regarding their positive experience with peacekeeping operations.

2. World Chronicle #546
Ambassador Colin Keating (New Zealand)
16 March 1994

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 25 minutes.

Panel discussions centring on the problems of protection of peacekeeping personnel and New Zealand's proposal for a convention on the subject. Other action to be taken to ensure the safety of peacekeeping personnel is also mentioned.

G. International humanitarian law

1. War and Humanity/Válka a lidskost

Language: English.

Produced by: Czech production.

PAL — 25 minutes.

A very general overview of the rules of war is presented.

2. Fighting by the Rules

Language: English.

Produced by: International Committee of the Red Cross.

NTSC — 28 minutes.

Historical overview of the laws of war, including the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols, as well as the ad hoc International Tribunals, using film footage of various wars/uprising. Some very graphic scenes.

H. Law of the sea

1. United Nations in action: The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea enters into force, October 1994

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 5 minutes.

A very brief look at the beginnings of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

2. World Chronicle #591
Ambassador Satya Nandan
Chairman of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks
28 April 1995

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 25 minutes.

A panel interviews the Chairman. Discussions include the need to adhere to the current law and to formulate new agreements with States in order to avoid the overfishing of these stocks.

3. The Sea Law

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 27 minutes.

The video highlights, in a very general way, the problems encountered by States regarding law of the sea issues and how the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea addresses these issues.

I. Human rights

1. **World Chronicle #610**
   Ambassador José Ayala-Lasso
   United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
   21 November 1995

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 25 minutes.

The Ambassador discusses with the panel the mandate of his Office, his successes and the need to further improve the human rights situation around the world, including the prevention of human rights violations. Also discussed are the United Nations mechanisms for handling human rights complaints and financial resources for the United Nations human rights programme.

2. **World Chronicle #627**
   Francisco José Aguilar Urbina
   Chairman of the Human Rights Committee
   4 April 1996

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 30 minutes.

The Chairman discusses with the panel the difference between the Human Rights Committee and the Commission on Human Rights, the procedures followed by the Committee and the Human Rights Covenants. Specific issues in the human rights field are also discussed, e.g., abortion rights, question of the freedom fighter vs. the terrorist, developed countries vs. developing countries and the question of whether aid should be linked to human rights compliance.

3. **World Chronicle #609**
   Carol Bellamy
   Executive Director of UNICEF
   20 November 1995

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 25 minutes.

The Executive Director briefly discusses the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Also discussed with the panel is the role of UNICEF, as well as specific programmes for children.

4. **World Chronicle #428**
   Rosalyn Higgins
   Chairperson, Working Group on Communications
   Human Rights Committee
   22 March 1991

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 30 minutes.

Ms. Higgins discusses not only the function of the Working Group and its jurisdiction, but also the United Nations human rights structure. Also discussed are: the types of cases brought before the Committee, differences between States signatories and non-signatories to human rights conventions, and progress in the human rights field.

5. **World Chronicle #452**
   Ambassador Andreas Mavrommatis
   Senior member, Human Rights Committee
   11 December 1991

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 25 minutes.

Issues discussed include: an assessment of the human rights situation, the validity of State reports and NGO reports, and the delays in the work of the Committee.

6. **World Chronicle #511**
Sharon Capeling-Alakija
Director, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
21 April 1993

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 25 minutes.

The Director discusses with the panel the problem of treating violence against women as a human rights or legal issue, and how UNIFEM deals with this. Also discussed is the special situation of discrimination of women in the United Nations and the proposal to merge UNIFEM with the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW).

7. **World Chronicle #542**
Ambassador José Ayala-Lasso
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
22 February 1994

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 30 minutes.

The recently appointed Ambassador discusses with the panel the creation of the Office of the High Commissioner and his functions. Also discussed is the issue of cultural relativity and the human rights of women, and the role of the Security Council in the area of human rights violations.

8. **World Chronicle #513**
Alvaro de Soto
Senior Political Adviser to the Secretary-General
29 April 1993

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 30 minutes.

Mr. de Soto discusses with the panel the situation in El Salvador, particularly as regards human rights, since the United Nations-sponsored peace accords were signed by the Government and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN). The role of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) is also discussed.

9. **World Chronicle #521**
Ibrahima Fall
United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights
12 October 1993

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 30 minutes.

Mr. Fall discusses with the panel the methods used to ensure compliance by States with human rights legal instruments. Also discussed is the relationship between development and human rights and the proposal for an international court dealing with human rights violations.

10. **World Chronicle #616**
Ivanka Corti
Chairperson, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
23 January 1996

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 30 minutes.

The Chairperson discusses with the panel the record of the United Nations with regard to gender equality; the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the problem of reservations to the Convention; and the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

11. **New Horizons for Human Rights**

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 27 minutes.

This video covers United Nations activities regarding human rights issues, with special attention to the work carried out in the Chernobyl area, in Cameroon on HIV/AIDS and in Colombia on the teaching of human rights. It also focuses on the rights

of indigenous peoples and on the work of the Human Rights Committee.

12. Apartheid: Twentieth Century Slavery, 1975

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 35 minutes.

This video examines the social and economic impact of apartheid on the people of South Africa.

13. For Everyone Everywhere, 1998

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 28 minutes.

This tape contains historical footage of the adoption of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and presents a general view of how the United Nations work in the field of human rights is carried out on a practical level, with specific reference to activities undertaken in South-East Asia.

J. International crime

1. World Chronicle #607
Eduardo Vetere
Executive Secretary
Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
8 November 1995

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 30 minutes.

The Executive Secretary discusses the priorities of dealing with transnational crime, organized crime and illegal drug trafficking, as well as the interlinking of various crimes. Other issues discussed with the panel include: methods of dealing with money laundering, issues surrounding the treatment of offenders, compliance of States with conventions, and the structures in place at the United Nations to aid in the prevention and containment of international crime.

K. International criminal tribunals

1. World Chronicle #572
Judge Antonio Cassese
President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
15 November 1994

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

NTSC — 25 minutes.

The President discusses the Tribunal's statute and its structure, and the beginnings of the Tribunal. Other subjects discussed include: the level of evidence required for indictment of the one who gave the order and the one who followed; legal representation of the defendants; and the question of the Tribunal interfering in the peace process.

2. Simulated appeal of Radovan Karadžić (brought before the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia)

Language: English.

Produced by: American Society of International Law.

NTSC — 1 hour, 40 minutes.

Simulated appeal of Radovan Karadžić involving the issues of exclusion of defence counsel from rule 61 proceedings; command/superior responsibility; and internationality of armed conflicts. (First part of the introduction is missing.)

3. Michael Scharf (New England School of Law), Testimony before the United States Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee, 23 July 1998

Language: English.

NTSC — 35 minutes.

Mr. Scharf provides arguments in favour of United States participation in the foundation of the International Criminal Court and is questioned by members of the Subcommittee.

4. Symposium: The Proliferation of International Tribunals: Piecing the Puzzle Together, 1-2 October 1998

Language: English.

Produced by: New York University.

NTSC — 6-tape set (approximately 2 hours each).

The symposium was sponsored by New York University's *Journal of International Law and Politics*, the Center on International Cooperation and the Project on International Courts and Tribunals. Scholars address the issue of the proliferation of international tribunals. Additional information can be found at the web address www.nyu.edu/pubs/jilp/main/symposium.html.

5. Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, August 1997

Language: English.

Produced by: United Nations.

The video contains footage from a plenary meeting of the Preparatory Committee featuring discussions on organizational matters, on the issues of "trigger mechanism" and on rules of procedure.

6. Universal Jurisdiction: Myths, Realities, and Prospects

Regional conference of the American Society of International Law held on 3 November 2000 at the New England School of Law.

Language: English.

NTSC — 6 tape set (approximately 2 hours each).

Five panels composed of academic experts, practitioners and policy makers discuss what crimes are subject to universal jurisdiction, whether treaty-based universal jurisdiction can apply to the nationals of non-States parties, whether universal jurisdiction is permissive or mandatory and whether legislative initiatives are required to establish universal jurisdiction over war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide.

L. League of Nations

The League of Nations I: First Experiment
The League of Nations II: Decline and Fall

Language: English.

NTSC — 28 minutes each.

The two tapes present an overview of the history of the League of Nations. They contain historical footage and interviews with individuals who were actively involved in the work of the League.

II. Audio tapes

1. International law — general

The Individual in a Global Society

Ford Foundation

Language: English.

2 tapes.

This radio series addresses the following issues: The Emerging System of Global Governance; The Individual in a Global Economy; Interdependence and Power; Responding to Individual Needs; Human Rights; and Facilitating a Sustainable Future.

2. United Nations — general

Realistic Approach to Global Security, presentation by Benjamin Ferencz, 3 May 1995

Language: English.

30 minutes.

Mr. Ferencz, citing his books, makes the point that as we live in an interactive world it is necessary to live up to the Charter of the United Nations, interpreting it in a way that will allow the world to live in peace and security.

3. International Court of Justice

Judge Shi Jiuyung of the International Court of Justice speaks to the International Law Commission, 2 July 1997

Language: English.

30 minutes.

The judge offers observations on the work of the Court and its problems. Questions and comments follow.

4. American Society of International Law annual meetings (English)

1. *1990.*
2. *1991.*
3. *1992.*
4. *1993.*
5. *1994.*
6. *1995.*
7. *1996.*
8. *1997.*
9. *1998.*
10. *1999.*
11. *2000.*